MAYOR HALL.

The Battery of "Objections" Resumes Hostilities, but is Eventually Silenced by the Court.

THE "GARVEY" BATTERY OPENS FIRE

The Great Plasterer Tells All He Knows About the Court House Frauds.

Tweed's Fifty Thousand Dollars to Manipulate the Legislature.

Sixty Thousand Dollars for Plastering Two Houses for Walter Roche.

THE MAYOR'S POSITION STILL INTACT.

The Public Excitement on the Increase --- Andrew J. Nervous and Ill at Ease.

TENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

nce of Andrew J. Garvey, the great plasterer, trial of Mayor Hall, during Thursday's prodings, is on the increase. Yesterday it was room, so closely were they besieged by a solid mass
of people anxious to force their way inside. It reded by the strong, massive doors, which, when nee closed, were sufficient to resist any pressure prought to bear against them, to keep back the surging and impatient crowd. All having actual business in the court room had to pass through the clerks' offices, and so through the Judge's doer. Every facility was rendered in this direction, and ch inconvenience and delay was in this way prevented. But one query and but one thought was

WHAT WILL GARVEY TESTIFY TO? This was the all absorbing subject of speculation and was only secondary to the desire to get a glimpse of the hero of the hour himself. It was very plasterer personally that prompted all this coulli-tion of popular feeling, but a desire to see the man he Ring frauds in connection with the new County beart House, and if possible to hear his developats and to learn which of all the ex-chiefs of many would be most damaged thereby. He sat during the early part of the proceedings beside the reporter's table, looking nervous and anxious, parently eager to be again called to the stand. THE COURT BOOM

fustice, counsel, jury, and all professionally engaged in the proceedings were promptly at hand. The Mayor entered entered with his usual sang-froid and took his accustomed seat. The ap-Garvey on the previous lidn't ruffle him in the slightest degree, and all day yesterday he left the legal contest usying himself apparently with taking notes of the rguments of counsel for the prosecution and of eading points in the testimony of Garvey. An hour or more was consumed by Mr. Stoughton, for the ice, presenting and arguing

OBJECTIONS TO THE INDICTMENT. effect that unless Garvey's claim was a proper liability against the city no duty was imposed by the statute on the Mayor to audit; and hence, under the indictment for neglect of that duty, no proof of its not being a liability was admissible, ally since the indictment did not state it as a bility" but a "ciaim," and that, if this was a ral wrong-was not, in other words, "wilful" in sing it without examination. This argument ets the indictment itself, and, if sustained,

MR. STOUGHTON'S OBJECTIONS AND ARGUMENTS. After the formal opening of the Court, Mr. Stoughton resumed his argument of the previous day. 'He said that since the adjournment of the Court he had very carefully considered the view which he would proceed to pre-ent, and in connection with this he had collected two or three cases which he thought thustrated their force. He had so intention to go over the ground occupied yesterday, but he would over the ground occupied yesterday, but he would say, in view of the character of the testimony attempted to be given here, the question becomes very important to be considered and determined here. For if, as counsel for the defence confidently presume, that his testimony is utterly inadmissible, we will be likely to save a great deal of valuable time which would otherwise be wasted in the train of the case. He would in the first place call the attention of the Court to the first count on the indictment, all that was charged there being simply a

we which would otherwise be wasted in the trail of the case. He would in the first place cail the attention of the Court to the first count on the indictment, all that was charged there being simply a will that was charged there being simply a will that was charged there being simply a will to the agarway. There is no suggestion in that count, from beginning to end, that does not apply as well to the second count. There is no suggestion in that count from beginning to end, that does not apply as well to the second count. There is no suggestion or averment that the claim thus refused to be andited is an unjust or fraudulent claim, or that we knew it to be so. Or had any earthly reason to suspect it was so. No implication of a dishonest motive is suggested by the indictment, so far as the first count is concerned. Now, assuming this first count to have been intended to present the offence under the statute of a wilful refusal to audit, supposing that on this trial that fact had ocen proven and Mayor Hall should here ofer as his excuse or defence that the claim, or part of it, thus presented for audit was unjust, would that be any answer whatever to the offence charged or wilfully refusing or neglecting to audit? Would not that offence be complete irrespective of the question whether the whole bill was due or a part iraudulent or not? Is not the duty tharged and the duty imposed—the duty to audit—to examine and to allow or disallow a claim in whole or in part? And is not that duty disregarded when the Mayor refuses, irrespective (I repeat the inquiry) whether the claim be fraudulent in part or in whole? And again, suppose in this case we out in whole? And again, suppose in this case we out in whole? And again, suppose in this case we out in whole? And again, suppose in this case we out in whole? And again, suppose in this case we out in whole? And again, suppose in the fact. Then, it was not a county liability, but a cuty liability, or if we prove, admitting that it was a county liability, or if we prove the passa

a non-performance of duty and would misdemeanor. Eut his objection was secution was not attempting to prove attempting to prove the actual false and fraudient claim, and, e. to show that hayor Hall had a

become a misdemeanor. But his objection was that the prosecution was not attempting to prove that but attempting to prove the actual andit of a false and fraudulent claim, and, peradventure, to show that Mayor Hall had a corrupt knowledge of its being false and fraudulent. He contended that no man could be inwinity called to answer a charge founded on this indictment and to have turned against him this testimony to sustain averagents which the Grand Jury had not thought proper to put into the indictment. Now, I go back to wherein the SECOND COUNT DEPERS FROM THE FIRST.

The second count proceeds to state that the said three officers, the Mayor, the Comptroller and the President of the Board of Supervisors subscribed a certain certificate in writing whereby m snostance it was falsely certified that such three officers had audited the said claim, and had allowed the said claim and had not ascertained its correctness. Your Honor will observe we have here an allegation that a certificate was made by these three officers that they had not audited it; but there is no allegation that the called a claim, when in fact it is alleged that they had not audited it; but there is no allegation that the craim was a fraudulent or unjust one, or that the certificate was given with the intent of defrauding the county. There is no allegation that the craim was a fraudulent or unjust one, or that the certificate was given with the intent of defrauding the county. There is no allegation that the act was not totally innocent, unterly harmless and entirely inconsequential of results. Having averred that this cain had not overnment that the act was not totally innocent, unterly harmless and entirely inconsequential of results. Having averred that they had been a false certificate that the adversary to be a false certificate that they had not everywhing is to be presumed in avover of honesty and innocence until the contrary is proved; for it has been said that the law, like charriy, hinketh evil of no man. What allegation that they had

Mr. Treman—If it had been corruptly done would it not be an offence?

Mr. Stoughton—There is the very difficulty in this case. If it had been stated that, knowing the said claim to be lasse and fraudulent, these men, for the purpose of causing it to be paid and thereby detrauding the county, had pretended to audit a false and fraudulent claim, which was paid, that would be an indictable offence. But without the allegation of fraud and knowledge on their part that it was fraudulent no offence is stated. We.l, I nave always been taught—I know very little of criminal law, and it is not necessary to study a great while to learn it all—but I have always been taught that it is indispensible in an indictment to state every fact which constitutes an indispensable ingredient to make out the crimic. We are not practising under the coole here, where you conform the picading to the proof, and it is a blessing that we are not under that which has done so much to curse our profession. The Grand Jury of the county—and they were sufficiently influenced to present all the charges against my learned friend and brother here that they suspected him guilty of—did not venture to put such a charge as that into this indictment. Now, coming down to where I leit the second count, we have

and brother here that they suspected him guilty ol—did not venture to put such a charge as that into this indictment. Now, coming down to where I leit the second count, we have

Northing under the put such a charge as that into this indictment. Now, coming down to where I leit the second count, we have

Northing under the put such as the put such as the put such and the put suc

tions or arguments and the jury read those. The Court does not say to them "Read nothing," but "Hear nothing that charity may offer. I am powerless to prevent you from reading that which mailee suggests." The time may come when a Court will conceive that it has that power, as well as the authority to warn the jury, as it does now very properly. I desire to add that if it be an ingredient of the offence that the claim was traudulent, it must be averred in the indictment that the Mayor knew it to be false and fraudulent, and, so knowing, refused to examine, or so knowing, fassely certined that it had been audited. Mr. Stoughton briefly resumed the foregoing arguments, and called the attention of the Court to a number of cases and authorities, among others Archboid's Criminal Fleadings, page 4.; 15 Wennell, page 279, The People vs. Goff; 22 vol. N. Y. Reports, People vs. Tyler, page 180.

The Court—I propose to rule upon this question now, without hearing the counsel for the prosecution, unless they desire to be heard, and without giving my reasons for my decision upon any of the questions which have been discussed, for this general reason—that they will all ne involved in the subsequent view of the law which the Court will be called upon to take, and because I cannot with propriety settle questions of the admissibility of the evidence, involving the whole subject matter of the indictment, as broadly as the learned counsel has presented it. As the counsel for the prosecution has been asked by the delence to state the reasons or asking the question, I will make this present ruling prior to hearing the extent of the inquiry which I suppose will be made, while all the effect of the evidence will depend on the nature of the evidence liself. I shall rule, therefore, for the present, that the witness may be asked all that he knows respecting its claim, the presentation of it, and all that he knows respecting its claim, the present that the witness may be asked all that he knows respecting its claim, the present that he

who had some time previously quietly entered the court, and had saw with fixed lace listening to the greater part of the foregoing arguments, was then again installed on the witness stand, and was questioned as follows:—

Garvey's examination resumed—You stated last night that this exhibit is a fair copy of the account you presented; do you now recoilect the nature of the claim. A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please answer the question that I put to you last night, whether that claim was a just and honest one? A. No, sir.

This answer produced

A PROPOUND SENSATION.

A PROFOUND SENSATION, as it made apparent the previous guesses made that the witness, in City Hall slang, meant "to

A PROFOUND SENSATION, as it made apparent the previous guesses made that the witness, in Chy Hall slang, meant "to squeal."

Q. How was it made up? On what foundation, if any, was it made up? On what foundation, if any, was it made up? A. That particular bill?

Q. Yes, sir?

Mr. Smith objected to the question. He had understood His Honor to rule that this witness fright testify in regard to the nature and contents of the bill, and he objected to any question beyond the fact that it was a county claim, and an unjust one. If the object of the counsel in this case Mr. Smith continued, is to gratify the andience by giving them a history of this claim and the nature of these items, and specifically to go into it, that is one thing; but if we are here for the purpose of confining the issue to the record, then we are confined simply to testimony that has relation to the enarge that is made, and beyond that it cannot be carried.

The Court—My ruling is broader than you have stated.

Mr. Smith—My client states that he is perfectly willing to have it all in, but I did not understand Your Honor as ruling to allow them to go into a bill of particulars of this kind. If Your honor says it was to that extent—

The Court—I will allow this witness to testify to all that he knows respecting the nature of this claim, the presentation of it, and all that was officially done respecting the nature of the claim, the presentation of it, and all that was officially done respecting the one the diam without going into particulars.

The Court—I will allow this witness to the foundation of the claim, which is about as precisely as I can express myself.

Mr. Smith—He can speak of the nature of the claim, the presentation of the nature of the claim, which is about the broadest word that could be used.

Mr. Tremain asked for the reading of the last question and called upon the witness to reply, which he did as follows:

A. In the latter part of April, 1870—about the 20th, I think—Mr. woodward, Deputy Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and Jam

I think—hit of Supervisors, and James H. Ingerson, and of Supervisors, and James H. Ingerson, and Mr. Smith—one moment—
Mr. Garvey—I do not see how I can continue my testimony without stating all that was said to mean. Treman—You can state whetaer, in conse. Mr. Treman—You can state whetaer, in consequence of what they did or said, you did something, what you did. quence of what they did of sand, and what you did.

Mr. Garvey—Aiter what they said? I had the fur-

what occurred before this account was presented in June, 1870.

Mr. Garvey—It was necessary for me to have for the furnishing of the plastering and the materials, and all repairs and alterations of that nature in the New Court house, \$110,100 for work due and in progress; that was about the 20th May, 1870.

Q. You wanted to get \$110,000? A. That was actually due for work done then and in progress.

Q. For work and materials on the Court House that was due and would occome due? A. Yes, 817. covering June, July and August, 1870, from the 1st of May; there was also due on county buildings \$78,760, and on armories and drilt rooms \$78,5000; that was the money that I required to pay me for the labor, materials and expenses, and to allow me my profits besides; besides that, there was due to me, unpaid, from outside parties, \$126,000 that was expected to cover up in my brills; \$50,000 of that was

that was

CASH TO MR. TWEED,
to Albany, for the Legislature.
Q. What time?
Mr. Smith—Bees that come within the range of
your ruling, Your Honor?
The Court—The Witness must confine himself as
far as possible to the particular bill referred to in
the indictment.

THAT PROPORTION.

your railing, Your Honor?

The Court—The witness must confine himself as far as possible to the particular bill referred to in the indictment.

Mr. Garvey—All the oills that I received had an average proportion of this money on them.

Mr. Stoughton—You must talk about this bill only.

Mr. Garvey—I will have to go into a calcu-ation and for the amounts on this particular bill; that will take me a little time to do.

Mr. Tremain—This bill is a part of a system of bills, and it would be impossible to separate them.

The Court—Is that so, Mr. Garvey?

Mr. Garvey—Yes, sir; to a great extent.

The Court—Then you may answer the question.

Mr. Tremain—State the general arrangement. A.

This arrangement of ours was nearly all completed before I made up my bills at all.

Mr. Burrill—Our objection is to this witness going into these other questions.

The Court—The witness having said that it is impossible for him to separate these bills, I think he may answer the question.

You must confine yoursell, was a sar as possible, to the particular bill in question.

Mr. Garvey—Well, the amount I claimed for work in the Court House and county buildings, and armories and drill rooms was, altogether, \$264,660, for work done and in progress, and there was due to me from other parties, that I was expected to square on my bills, \$120,000; and then I added on \$5,000 for myself for expenses for the fall for political purposes—my own assessment—making, altogether, \$205,660. That was the money I expected to get back and get paid, and I received on my bills—The witness was warned to confine himself to the bill in question as far as possible, and continued:—

**RIOW THE BILLS WERE MADE UP.

A. I had \$305,660 that I claimed to be paid, and I made out this bill of \$41,502 42, equivalent to its carrying a presumed proportion in ratio to the others. It (the excess) is supposed to be distributed equally over all the bills that I got paid.

Mr. Burrill—We only want the excess on this bill. The witness (excitedy)—You may easily fix is yourself, Mr

\$395,000?

Objection having been taken, Mr. Tremain waived putting the question for the present.

Q. At the time that this particular bill was presented were there not other bills presented with it at the same time, and on the same day went through the process of auditing?

Mr. Burrill objected, and before the Court ruled upon the question a recess was taken.

After Recess.

After Recess.

The Court having re-opened, the examination of witnesses was continued as follows:—
Q. You began yesterday by stating a portion of the items which constituted the foundation of this and other claims? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had you a paper giving all the items of this bill? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had you a paper giving all the items of this bill? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you state the balance of them? A. Well, there was \$50,000 in cash sent by me to Mr. Tweed at Albany; my brother took it up to the Legislature; \$60,000 more is for work and expenses at Greenwich, Conn., in 1869 and 1870, for Mr. William M. Tweed, and work by his order at a house at Coscob, the two amounts making about sixty thousand dollars for the two buildings and for the house of Mr. Tweed's friend; about thirteen thousand dollars was for work done at the order of Mr. Woodward, at Norwalk, Conn., and \$3,000 for plastering two houses for Walter Roche, in Fifty-fifth street, which I gave him a receipt for in the room down stairs but never gave him a bill for; \$5,000 was for myself; that I anticipated for my expenses for the fall campaign.

Q. What is that last item in amount? A. Five thousand dollars.

Q. One nouse for Roche? A. Two houses for Roche,
Q. And two for Tweed? A. Two for Tweed and one for a irrend of his.
Q. Who was that friend?
Gnjection taken and sustained by the Court.
Q. I will ask you wnether these four accounts were on printed blanks? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where did you get the blanks? A. In the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.
Q. Who gave them to you? A. Sometimes they were given to me by Woodward and sometimes! was told to take them out of the desk, which I usually aid; they were kept there for those who had onlis to take them.
Q. Did you receive at the Comptroller's office, before making out the bills, a written memorandum naming the amount at which you should make out the account?
Objected to, and waived for the moment by the prosecution.
Q. Was this account upon the blank that was account of the Supervisors? Chamiler? A. Yes sir

Objected to, and walved for the moment by the prosecution.

Q. Was this account upon the blank that was obtained at the Supervisors' Chamber? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How soon after you received the blank did you this it in! A. I think I usually had a few of these blanks by me; I had them in my desk at home; they were given me for the purpose of making out those accounts.

Q. Now, then, take this particular account and give a fistory of it from the time you presented it until the time you received the warrant. State all you know about it, to whom you delivered it, and what took place in its passage? A. As near as I can judge that account was rendered—

rock place in he plassage? A. As near as I indge that account was rendered—
seted to by the defence on the ground that the se admitted he had no distinct recollection of

withis particular bill.

The Court—Mr. Garvey, speak as near as you can recollect from your recollection, and where you do not recollect distinctly distinguish that part of the

not reconect distinctly distinguish that part of the answer.

Garvey—I think it was about the latter part of May that I presented this and three other oills.

WOODWARD'S MANIFULATION.

Q. What did you do with this particular bill? A. I gave it with, I think, three others to Mr. Woodward in the office of the Board of Supervisors, and he looked at them; after just glancing at them no took them over to Watson's office.

Q. where was ne when he received the bill? A. He was down stairs in the office of the Cierk of the Board of Supervisors.

Q. Where was he when he received no offer.

He was down stairs in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Q. Did he have any particular part of that room assigned to him? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it railed off? A. Yes, sir; he might have been at his desk when I handed him the bills, but I can't say; he was not there very often; I am sure he was in the office, however.

Q. Now, go on again. A. He took them over to Watson's office and left them with Watson.

Q. Watson was the Auditor? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long had Watson acted as Auditor? A. A long time, but I cannot tell you exactly.

Q. Several years? A. Yes, sir.

Q. As County Auditor? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Woodward took them over to his office—where was his office? A. In the Comptroller's office, adjoining Mr. Connoily's; he had a little private room there.

there.
Q. Was that opposite the hall where you enter the Comptroller's office? A. On the opposite side of

Comptroller's office? A. On the opposite side of the naft.
Q. On the floor below the present floor at the head of the stairs? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Was that the usual office of the Auditor? A. Yes, sir, with a nice walnut partition.
Q. What did Woodward do with these bills? A. I went over with Woodward.
Q. But what was the next thing you knew of the accounts? A. On the 6th of June he found me—
A GUILTY BARGAIN.
Q. Who did? A. Woodward; and we went into a room down stairs—the enamber of the Board of Supervisors; we closed the door after us; we got over into a

and I gave him a check

Arr. Burrill—We have nothing to do with what
took place between Woodward and the witness.

The Court—I suppose the testimony must be confined to what was done before the delivery of the
warrant.

The witness—This was before the delivery of the

warrant; I gave him the check before I got the warrant; I gave him the check before I got the warrant; I gave him a check for \$110,635 13.

Q. Whom did you give it to? A. To Woodward.
Q. On what bank? A. The Broadway Bank; then he gave me the warrant and I signed receipts for the vouchers, I taking the pins out of the warrants myself; pernaps he may have heiped me in taking the pins out, but I can't swear as to that.
Q. Was that check paid at the bank on your account? A. Yes, sir; I went right over and deposited the warrant; I had to make the account good or it would not have been paid.
Q. Your account has been written up since that?
A. Yes, sir.
A motion was made by Mr. Burrill to strike out all the preceding testimony, but by mutual consent was suspended for the present.
Witness then dentified the blank forms of the certificate of audit and the Comptroller's order for the warrant and the recept as having been the forms attached to his bills.

GANVEY NOT PERJURED.
Q. Was there any affidavit made by you in the

GARVEY NOT PERJURED.

Q. Was there any amdavit made by

The Court-On that ground I think the answer ad-Q. Did you make that affidavit at any other time?

Q. Did anybody make it on your account or in your behaif? A. No, sir.
Q. before you received, or before you presented the account in question, did you receive from Woodward a memoraudum in writing, giving the amount of the account and also the date of the account which you were requested to make out, fill up and present, and also a general memorandum of the subject matter that should constitute the account.

Mr. Burrill—Our only objection is that it is not connected with the defendant.

The Court—I shall admit it under the statement of the counsel for the prosecution that he expects to connect it with the accused; if he fails I shall instruct the jury in the strongest terms I can command to disregard it.

The witness then answered:—"Yes, sir; Woodward gave me a little piece of paper containing hose memorands."

The Court modified the question so as to make it read what the witness did in consequence of any instructions he had thus received.

A. I made the bills out in accordance with the memorandum given me by Woodward, under that leading and for work prior to such a date, and the total of the amount; the memorandum said, "Give me bills or bills to such an amount arainst the Court House, dated prior to such a date; that was the contents of the paper.

Q. Is there any portion of that account that you can identify as being embraced in the memorandum given you by Woodward, whether the printed part or in relation to the Court House or the neading of such expenditures? A. The sum total—that is, all except the designation of the bill for plastering work against the Court House—the sum total is the same to a fraction; the date is approximating to such a date; of course i could not give it on a Sunday.

M. Trements they prepayed his former question

Sunday.

Mr. Tremaine then renewed his former question as to what instructions had been given to witness by Auditor Watson in regard to Woodward.

This question was, of course, at once objected to, and, after a brief discussion of it, the Court adjourned until Monday morning, at eleven o'clock.

"WHAT ABOUT GARVEY?"

Expressions of Opinion from Those Who Know and from Those Who Don't Know.

Appearance of 'Michael Angelo" Garvey.

The Effect of What He Said in Court Yesterday Upon Prominent Politicians.

WHAT HE DID WITH \$5,000.

Garvey Denounced for Treacherous to His Friends.

Interviews with Garvey's Brotherin-Law and Friend.

Mr. Tweed on the Side of the Ring Plasterer.

What "the Boss" Thinks of the Conduct of Mayor Hall's Defence.

How Garvey Has Spent His Seven Weeks of Leisure.

WILL HE BE ARRESTED?

yesterday to be the absorbing topic in political sion of the proverb that there should be "honor rable city democrat, who has in his time who turns State's evidence, and is always despised I have suffered pecuniarity as much as any man by the break-up of the Tammany party, and I would have all the thieves punished; but don't do it in this mean way." This old gentleman's sentiment was endorsed by the group wno surrounded him, all of whom said, "Andy will suffer for this before he gets through." Political partisanship, both in and outside the court room, assumed a tone of great indignation, which was not, however, founded entirely on the fact of his having turned State's evidence, but was intensified by the character of the evidence which he volunteered. Among the many politicians in the Court yesterday afternoon when Garvey was on the stand was ex-Cham-berlain Bradley. When Garvey was giving the details of the mode in amount on the warrant was disposed of he said that he had appropriated for himself \$5,000 to pay his assessment of election expenses. This volum teered admission from

prompted the exclamation immediately from the ex-Chamberiain, "Rather than have said that I would have put a bullet through my head." It is this moral turnitude that has excited the anger of the Ring politicians, and has struck them with dismay, and completely demoralized them when any endeavor was made by them to arrive at an estimate of the effect of Andy's evidence, not only on the prosecution of the Mayor, but as to the use that may be made of him on the prosecution of the other Ring indictments. Mr. Garvey appeared to be well taken care of. His brother, Mr. John Garvey, and two other gentlemen never left him while he was waiting in the aute-room to give his evidence, and joined him immediately on his leaving the witness stand. Mr. John Garvey says that his brother has been in the city over a month, into the city and neighborhood occasionally in a close carriage. The secret of Andy's return has been well kept, he said, simply because the friends and relatives who were en-trusted with the secret had too much honor to reveal it. He asks that the public reserve their juigment of the conduct of his brother in giving this evidence until he has got through as a witness for the people.

jugment of the conduct of his brother in giving this evidence anti he has got through as a witness for the people.

Claim that he has been vilided and charged with committing frauds which, if frauds, were not committed entirely for his own benut; but that the largest portion of the money that he has been charged with receiving, was received at the instance and in the interest of others. He regards it as his duly, under the circumstances, to clear himself, and the result must show whether the course he has taken will be successful in this direction or not. There was a discussion jesterday, in and out of the court room, as to Mr. Garvey's position in reference to the criminal proceedings that were initiated before he left the country. The facts given in the Herald yesterday as to the Sherid's warrants were confirmed by a later interview with Mr. Brennan. Ar. Garvey's inerty will not be interfered with by any process that has been entrusted to the Sherid, and which has become inoperative by labe of time. The facts in relation to the Garvey frauds which he can render operative at any moment. It is understood, however, that there is a compact entered into by which, under certain circumstances, Garvey's liberty will not be interfered with. The District Attorney has been called upon, it is alleged, to do his duty in this matter; but that official is under the impression that he is doing his duty now, and he will continue to do it in accordance with his oath of office. In this connection this fact must not be lost significant of the different and power to grant Garvey any immunity from arrest, so long as the warrants, seven upon the finding of creatin indictments remain uncancelled. Various opinions were expressed yes-

terday among Mr. Garvey's former associates as to any change in HIS PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

A gentleman who has known Mr. ntimately for some years, and has strong and close political friend of his intimately for some years, and has been a strong and close political friend of his as well as an associate it his social pleusures, told a Heralin reporter yesterday that he should not have recognized Garvey had he met him in Broadway. Even when he saw him on the witness stand it was some moments before he fully made up his mind that it was the veritable and renowned plasterer, with whom he had had many and many a good time. This gentleman says that Garvey has lost a good portion of his physical ponderosity, has an expression of care and haggardness which he had not before, and his hair is now silver-lined, whereas in happier days his locks were like the raven. There was a prevailing impression in the court room that the Mayor's counsel have darkened their wislom by a multitude of words, and have not done much good to their client thereby either on the mind of the Court or jury. The Mayor will conduct the cross-examination of Garvey, and it is fully expected will greatly damage the evidence in chief by his skill, founded on his long practice as District Attorney, and the fulness of his knowledge as to the modus operant of the proceedings of the Board of Audit and his duties in connection therewith.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. GARVEY'S FRIENDS

Falsity of Prevailing Rumors-All Pretence of Concealment Denounced-Candor and Fair Play the Order of the Day-The Pecple Advised to "Wait and See."

A HERALD reporter called at the headquarters of and ascertain his views upon the situation. Mr. Clapp is a brother-in-law of Andrew J. Garvey and is supposed by the general public to possess a good deal of interesting information upon the vexed question of the hour. Mr. Clapp is a gentleman in the prime of life and has been attached to the detective force for a considerable period. he worked his way from the force to the position he now holds, and seems likely to be able to retain police snip. Mr. Clapp married the senior of the example by taking the younger one under the pro-tection of his substantial wing. Detective Clapp met the reporter with his accustomed politen and the following conversation took place:—
"Mr. Clapp, I would like to ask you a few ques-

"Very well, sir; anything I can do for the HERALD

I will do with the greatest pleasure."
"You are a relative of Andrew Garvey, I under-

"I am his brother-in-law, sir?"

"Then, if you are on good terms with the family, you can give the public some interesting information about the sudden appearance of that gentleman in the city ?" "Well, as to its being sudden I don't know, but I

am afraid you give me credit for too much knowledge of the subject."

"Perhaps it is that you don't want to say anything

"That may be so, too." "You certainly were aware that Mr. Garvey was

in town."
"I was."
"When did he arrive?"
"When did he arrive?"
"I have a very bad memory for dates."
"Do you remember the ship he came home in?"
"It was one of the Cunarders, I think; but really I am not sure."

am not sure."

"It was quite recently, was it not?"

"Well, yes; he has not been here a long time. If he had you gentiemen of the press would most certainty have known it."

"About how long do you suppose he has been in New York?"

"I really could not tell you; I am a detective, as you know, and I am obliged to attend to my regular duties here as an officer of the force; consequently, while I am attending to my own business I have very little time to devote to the affairs of Mr. Garvey."

"Still you must be acquainted with what is going on in your own family."

"Certainly I am; and you must also be aware that I am not in a position to put you in possession of all my family affairs."

"Well, of course, I don't expect that, but there is a supposition in the public mind that you could give some interesting details regarding the return of Mr. Garvey, and the Herald is about the best mass of conveying these facts to the people."

Mr. Garvey, and the Herald is about the best means of conveying these tacts to the people."

"It I knew anything about Mr. Garvey's affairs I may be inclined to give them to the people, to to be entirely candid with you, I know absolutely nothing about them. One thing I can do for you, however, is to introduced you to an intimate iriend of Mr. Garvey. He knows all about him, and he may be inclined to task to you. If you will go with me I will take you to him."

Defective Clapp accompanied the reporter to a well known hotel in the vicinity of Police Headquarters, and introduced him to the gentleman in question. After some general conversation the reporter conversed with the friend to whom he had the introduction, as follows:—

conversed with the friend to whom he had the introduction, as follows:—
"How long has Mr. Garvey been in town?"
"I don't want my name used just at present. You understand,"
"Yes, periectly,"
Turning to the bar the friend of Mr. Garvey

said:—
"Harry, I think we would like a glass of wine,"
Harry ministered to the gentleman's desires and
he seemed comparatively happy.
"Now, Sir, you want to know how long Andrew
J. Garvey has been in town?"
"If you please,"
"Exactly seven weeks,"
"It has been given out that he was in Jersey since
his return."

"It has been given out that has not; teen in Jersey, absolutely has not put his foot in the country—you know it is not a part of the United States—since his

"It must have been very dreary for him, shut up in a house in New York all this time?"
The gentleman smilled peculiarly and said:—
"Snut up? Chiton, give us some clgars. Why, sir, he was no more shut up than you or I. On the con-

trary, he was continually abroad."
"Abroad! Where r In New York?"
"In this city and Brooklyn; in Prospect Park, in
the Central Park, up and down Broadway every
day, and on all the principal thorougulares of the city."
"On foot""
"Yes, on foot and in his carriage. He went to a
theatre on Broadway last night, and stood for, perhaps, half an bour at the barroom counter when
he came out.

"He does not seem to be afraid of the bullets that are said to be in waiting for him in case he talks too

are said to be in waiting for him in case he talks too much?"

"There may be plenty of people ready with bullets for him, but you might bet the Herald against all the newspapers in the world not one of them will ever find a place in the body of Andrew J. Garvey."

"You seem to be very confident."

"I am, sir; and when all this story is told you will see with what reason."

"Do you know anything about the conditions upon which Mr. Garvey came back?"

"well, I do, and I don't. I have a sort of general idea why he came home, the same as he has himself; but there are no conditions that I can tell you."

"There is a rumor to the effect that he is to turn State's evidence, to secure his own release from the charges against him?"

"well, I don't want to say anything about that, for it would look like compromising you; but wait and see. I know that some of these gentiemen who are quaking in their boots now because of his dramatic return to life would like to see him put suddenly out of the way, or have such flish cast upon him as they themselves dread. I have only to say to you, and inrough you to the public, 'Wait and and see.'"

Thanking the gentieman for his courtesy the reand see.''
Thanking the gentleman for his courtesy the re-

THE "BOSS" SPEAKS.

What He Knows and Thinks About Garvey-He is Pleased with His Return, Criticises Mayor Hall's Defence, While Exonerating That Individual-How He Would Have Run the "Old Thing."

A reporter of the HERALD yesterday called upon and interviewed William M. Tweed. He leisurely climbed the stairs of No. 85 Duane street, and, casting furtive glances to the right and left, discovered the legend:—"William M. Tweed's office, room No. 7." Trying the door knob it refused to yield to nis gentle touch, and the searcher after the ex-Sachem of Tammany felt that his visit to that edifice was likely to prove abortive. A still, small voice whis pered. "THE KNOB MAY LIE;

try your fingers." The fingers came in collision with the door panels, and the quick ear of the searcher after knowledge detected an animated movement within. An instant after the lock obeyed the summons of its chief and the reporter stood face to face with a familiar countenance, whose owner in deep baritone asked:—
"What can I do for you?"
"I wish to see Mr. Tweed on important business."

The januor looked perplexed, opened the door, and invited his visitor in. "What can I do for you!"

small boy. In a brief space of time the courteons official returned, and, throwing open a door, pleas-

Entering the door the reporter was suddenly placed in the presence of tae "Boss" of old Engine Company No. 6, who greeted nim most cordially, with the remark, "Glad to see you, ---; how have

ONE OF MR. TWEED'S PRIVATE REPREATS, and the walls bore testimony to his love of art. sides portraits of the celebrated memoers of the thing, some of whom were his earliest associates in political his, there were exposed a number of old paintings of rare value, which were taken in at a glance. While this survey of the surroundings was being had the Chief of No. 6 courteously inquired for news, and linally dropped into his chair. Never had mr. Tweed appeared to him to better advantage. The old

The old

CAPTAIN OF THE DEMOGRATIC CLAN
for once seemed to be relieved from the cares of
office, and ready for a good, long talk, such as the
more modern Sachems of Tammany delight to participate in. Finally, the point was struck by the
visitor, who qui-tly remarked:—
"Well, Mr. Tweed, did you expect an interviewer?"

"Well, I've been let alone for some months, but I made up my mind that to-day I would likely receive calls from my old interviewers, that I am always glad to see."

made up my mind that to-day I would likely receive calls from my old interviewers, that I am always glad to see."

"Weil, what do you think of Garvey's sudden appearance in the city? It is said by one of the morning journals that one of Your Bondsmen has 'weakened' and proposes to surrender you to the Sheriff?"

Mr. Tweed, who seemed to be in an abandon-mood, and highly clated at the turn things had taken, straightened himself up to ins full height and rapidly answered:—
"It is labe: every one of my bondsmen is a friend of mine, from whom I have no official secrets. Each joined in my bond with a full knowledge of the responsibility they assumed, and not one of them is disposed to retreat from his action. Why, were they to do so, I have other friends who will go my bail for four million more."
"But another paper intimates that you have left, and that your rooms at the heteropolitan Hotel were closed last evening?"
"They were not closed, although I am rarely in them after five o'clock in the evening."
"It seems that GARVEY'S APPEARANCE IN COURT yesterday was a surprise to every one except the prosecution. Can it be possible that Andrew J. hasbeen in the city all the time, and is now produced at the supposed opportune moment to change the entire policy of the defence? I have thought that he never left the country, but has been here in the city all the time?"

"Oh, there can be no dount but he left the country of the country o

all the time."
"Oh, there can be no doubt but he left the country; but he has evidently returned. Of that there

try; but he has evidently returned. Of that there can be no question."

"As A WITNESS FOR THE PROSECUTION?"

"Yes, I guess so; he no doubt will testify as the prosecution desire. Were it my case I would not have objected to his evidence, as was done yesterday.

MAYOR HALL IS EVIDENTLY INNOCENT of any complicity in the frauds charged, but It appears to me that he has not the most astute criminal lawyers. Had it been my trial I would not have objected to the admission of Garvey's evidence as his did."

aking of your trial ; when is it likely to come

Daly,"
"And why, may I ask:"
"Because, while I have no objections to Judger Daly, and consider him eminently fitted for an investigation of this character, I have no desire that my case shall come on out of the regular order; and I do not lear to appear in any Court of the city, and trust to it for

"But, do you really think Garvey has turned "Yes"—(Mr. Tweed hesitated)—"my impression is that he has."
"And what effect will it have on the trial of the

"And what elect was a far as I am concerned I ame "None, that I see. As far as I am concerned I ame glad to hear of Garvey's return. His evidence may be very important, or it may not be. As far as I am personally interested I am ready for trial, no matter who is present." who is present."
"But, Mr. Tweed, you have doubtless observe

by the defence when on the eve of responding to a question?"
"I see that such was the course. Had it been my trial I would have asked my counsel to wave his objection and permit the witness to answer. I think, as I said before, that Mayor Hall has not the best criminal counsel, and if he had such men as I could mime they would not have objected to the admission of the evidence. My experience in criminal matters, had it been my case, would have build indicate the evidences should have been admitted, and I would have trusted to the counsel I had selected to overrule my opinion or approve it. While I candidly believe that Mayor Hall has not participated in any alleged frauds upon the city or county, I think HIS COUNSEL HAS MADE A SAD MISTAKE.
I would have admitted all the evidence that the prosecution proposed to lumins through Garvey, and then, by a searching cross-examination, compelled Garvey to tell what propositions and what inducements had been made to him to tesury. In this way I would have furnished the Court with the moenthie there was, if any, for Garvey to testify, and it must, as a matter of course, have had its effect upon the Court. In this particular I think Mayor Hail has yleided too muca to the advice of counsel."

This actually ended the interview so far as the re-

effect upon the Court. In this particular I think Mayor Hail has yielded too muca to the advice of coursel."

This actually ended the interview so far as the reporter feit justified to take advantage of Mr. Tweed's courtesy, and for a few minutes the interviewed and interviewer chaited on general topics, relative to the policies of the State and nation, and the removing the Health Officer of the Port. On this matter Mr. Tweed was very "pronounced" in favor of the late Health Officer, and expressed his astonishment at the removal of that officer.

The reporter, when the conversation lagged, suddenly discovered a full sized

PORTRAT OF COMMISSIONER HANK SMITH hanging on Tweed's walls, and casually remarked:—

"I see you have Hank Smith's bucture still nere? You are not ashamed of it, Mr. Tweed?"

"Ashamed of it! Why should I be?"

"Ite is a good-nearted fellow."

"Yes, and a man that is more sinned against than a sinner."

"All the papers of the city don't seem to think so," ventured the reporter.

Smith, has done all that his financial condition will permit to bring out the savings banks. He spent every cent he could to protect the depositors of THE GUARDIAN SAVINGS BANK, and I came in with \$60,000 to assist them out. Hank Smith may be fired about, but I tell you he will stand by a friend to the last, and spend his last dollar to protect the stonic for the last done all he could, and when a man does that he should be let alone."

The above is briefly the substance of the inter-

let alone."

The above is briefly the substance of the interview that lasted for half an nour; but while no notes were taken by the interviewer, who does not profess to give Mr. Tweed's precise language, it is certain that that gentieman has not been misrepresented.

THE INSURANCE INQUIRY.

Mr. Foley's Committee Do Not Come to Time—Miller's Removal Contradicted.

The sub-committee on insurance again failed to put in an appearance yesterday, and at the hour named for assembling not a member was present. Mr. Barnes announced that he had received a despatch from Chairman Foley announcing that the further hearing had been adjourned until next week. It is probable that the committee will meet on Monday morning if the members can be spared from their seats in the Assembly.

The publication of a despatch to the effect that Mr. Miller had been called upon to resign yesterday called forth the following card from that genteman, addressed to the press. Mr. Miller at once left for Albany:—

Albany:—
To the Editor of the Herald:—
The statement by telegram in this morning's Times, from Albany, signed "S.," to the effect that Governor Hoffman had advised me to resign, is utterly faise.

MARCH 8, 1872.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

PAYMENTS BY THE COMPTROLLER.

Comptroller Green made the following payments yesterday, viz.:—
Salaries Department of Public Works, for January, 1572.
Machanics and laborers, Bureau of Streets, October 1, 1571, to January 1, 1572.
Clerks and employes, Mayor's office, October 1, 1571, to January 1, 1572.
Department of Public Parks, for wages and expenses of that department.
Cleaners in the public offices, wages, for January, 1572.
Cleaners in the public offices, wages, for January, 55,106 on 10 January 1, 1572.
Teachers in the Department of Public Instruction, to January 1, 1572.
In addition to the disbursements of yesterday, as above, the Comptroller paid 165 persons the sum of \$4,200 for services rendered as inspectors, canvasers, poil clerks, &c., at the last election.

THE ERIE BLUE STONE RING.

Mr. Kilgour's Connection Therewith and His An article published in the HERALD on the 28th

An article published in the Herald on the 28th uit, in reference to the above has caused the greatest possible excitement among all whom it concerns. The article stated that Mr. Kilgour, the Superintendent of the New York and Pennsylvania Blue Stone Company, was "a poor quarryman from Uister county, whose assets did not amount to \$3,000 all told, and who has since made over one hundred thousand dollars by this transportation of stone," and that "he is now the owner of a magnificent house at Passaic, N. J."

We have the greatest possible pleasure in stating, on the authority of the Kingston Journal, a newspaper published in Mr. Kilgour's birthpiace, that Mr. Kilgour was an excellent quarryman, and that at the time he dineared in the stone business at Pond Eddy he held real estate in the county to at least eight times that amount, and that he was reported to be worth \$60,000.